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The subscriber is sulling all descriptions of the subscriber is calling all descriptions of COLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

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A and diany years of misery, desires to make known to

Allow sufferest the saue means of relief. Address, decisions

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Mrs. Mary E. Dewitt, Box-6, Mars.,
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WAR'S.—Thes WE WANT WING'S FOR NEW-YEAR'S .- These CRACKERS are such a wed-known delicacy and so convenient, that we would not consider our Table connecte without them on New-Year's Deg. Wine's FARINA CRACKERS are samped with the name "Wing," and may so had of the best family Gracers.

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As is turns off its stitches or faster or slow,
Ar doe rate of a thousand or less in a minute,
Ar doe rate of a thousand or less in a minute,
One cannot help wonering whether or no
The mind of a banke is really in it.
It is really a curiosity worst seeing at No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.,
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provided with one, to lessed the labor of sewing.

GIFTS and PRESENTS at greatly reduced prices cheaper than ever offsed before are selling at ROGERS'S BAZIAR of TOYS, DOLLS, and FANCY GOODS, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for Presents on account of the seasilty of money.

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OYSTERS AND WINGS.—There is nothing but Wing's Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to Dysters known as Overnas and Wing's. It is remarked that their extensive use with Oysters is owing to the fact that Oysters open altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Grackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer, for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "Wing." The wholesale depot is \$4. N. Thompson & Co.'s, Nos. 221 and 223 Fultonest, New York.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss No. 2/ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vescy-House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk-coldings and Bandages of most approved patterns, skill-ed. Private rooms for Ladies. A temale in attendance.

DRETH'S PILLS he con recovers, and so good are their effects that he may waik through pestilence as Meshack did through fire Ewan Smail Fox will be harmless when BRANBETH FILLS are used. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building, No. 286 Bowery and No. 52 Division-st.; also, at No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 25 cents a box with full directions.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS .- Talk of annegation, indeed: These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which manking are unanimous.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

1857 goes out in a spell of wet weather. The snow-storm yesterday degenerated into rain, and at I o'clock this morning it was pouring down drearily and steadily, as if it did not mean to stop

The mandamus asked for by Dinsmore & Wood to compel the Croton Board to give them the contract to build the new reservoir, on the ground that they were the lowest bidders, was denied yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Aldermen did no important business last night. The closing session will commence to-day at 1 p. m.

The Supervisors went in testerday for a general increase of salaties-assigning as a reason that it must be done now, for the new Board would make no increase. Efforts were nade to appoint some of their own members to fat places, but they failed, and the Board adjourned sine die.

With the exception of one week, there was a less number of beef cattle received in the city last week than in any other week for several years; and there was a smaller number of pounds of bui on sale yesterday at Bull's Head than we have been seen upon any previous market day, and the consequence was an advance of one cent a pound upon all grades. None that was suitable for market retailing sold under ten cents, and from that up to twelve cents. True, there were many cattle sold at lower rates, but their flesh is not such as we esteem fit for beef, although it is such as is too commonly retailed in this city.

An injunction has been served on the Board of Education, forbidding the purchase of three lots in Oliver street for a new school building. The complaint alleges that the school officers of the Ward have agreed to pay fifty per cent more than the lots are worth, and that out of the \$10,000 thus made out of the city, \$2,200 is to be paid to some of the officers.

As usual near the close of the session, there was much ill-feeling and confusion last night in the City Hall. In the Board of Councilmen a collision occurred between one of the members and an under clert of the other Board, but it was more disgraceful than serious, being only another instance of the insufferable impudence of fellows who operate as lobby members. A great portion of

an unusually long session was used up on the ordinance from the other Board to re-organize the Finance Department. It had been arranged by the majority to vote a concurrence; but three members on the other side, by a hundred different motions, calling the roll, speaking against time. rising to points of order, and using all the advantages of the rules, kept the forty majority at bay, and after three or four hours hard struggle, were only silenced by being declared under arrest. They then refused to vote, and the majority rushed the ordinance through the Committee of the Whole; but on rising they found they had not strength enough to pass it and laid it over until to-day. An effort to take up the resolution to remove the steamboat landings failed. The last session of the Councilmen will commence to-day at 1 p. m.

A letter to the Aldermen from Mr. Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation; which we print in another column, explains how the indorser of Fernando Wood's notes, and contractor, and speculator in city jobs Charles Devlin, and the men whom he calls his deputies and clerks, have succeeded in getting over \$60,000 out of the City Treasury for services never performed, and which they never had the right to perform. Mr. Susteed shows that Derlin committed perjury in swearing that the city owed him at the rate of \$5,000 a year, when even if he had seen Street Commissioner he would have been attitled to but \$2,500. On being confronted by the Corporation Counsel, Devlin and Turner (his deputy) disgorged their plunder, and the money has been returned to the Controller. af ever the people get at the depth and breadth of the robberies perpetrated upon them by mea of this stamp, they will scarcely forgive themselves for not applying the effective remedies used in San Francisco.

We give in another column the address of Gor. Denver of Kansas, setting before the people hi instructions and programme of government.

We learn from Albany that the new State Officers are on hand to take their places. Some new appointments are named, and a considerable number of old clerks will be retained.

Our dispatches from the South affirm that the people are much excited by the arrest of Walker, and are determined to fight somebody. Lots of volunteers were going to Nicaragua, and there was a deal of swearing because of Commodore Paulding's interference.

It was officially stated at the meeting of the stockholders of the Middlesex Mills at Boston, yesterday, that Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co. paid \$87,000 to get through the tariff bill of last Winter, and that of this amount \$8,000 was paid in this city for printing, editorial service and the like; but no details were given. We trust this matter may not be allowed to rest here, but that all the disgraceful facts may be dragged into publicity. Who had this money? What Members of Congress were bought up? What newspapers were subsidized? What editors had their share of this liberal fund? What Washington correspondents sold sible. Nothing else can so effectually prevent sucabuses in the future. The report also stated that a breach of trust had been committed by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, but without intention to injure the Company. Of course not. Neither had Robert Schuyler any intention to injure the New-Haven Company. He only wanted to help himself.

By the Arago we have four days later news from Europe. Parliament had adjourned from the 12th of December to the 4th of February. The Royal assent had been given to the Bank Issues Indemnity bill. Detailed accounts from India present no new facts. The Danish Government is about to ask a loan of \$1,500,000 at 8 per cent. Smyrns was seriously affected by the commercial distress. The King of Portugal is to be married in April. The French Government had proposed extra credits to give relief to the unemployed, and the sufferers elections had resulted in the triumph of the Liberal party. Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad, and many more failures had occurred.

Our dispatch from Kansas this morning illustrates the results upon which the deplorable policy of the Federal Administration is harrying the Territory and the country. Whatever may have been the faults of Governor Walker's administration, it cannot be denied that he at least preserved peace among parties previously hostile; nor is there any reason to doubt that had his advice continued to be followed by the Government, the existing tranquillity would have remained undisturbed. But now that Mr. Buchanan has undertaken the task of subjecting the majority of the people to the insolent, violent, and fraudulent dictation of a petty minority, all this is changed, and civil war is again let loose. Where it will end, unless Congress should promptly intervene and give the citizens of Kansas the most satisfactory assurances that the will of the majority shall be respected, it is impossible to say. But of ne thing we warn the country, and that is that this new onslaught on the principles of democracy, the rights of the people and the pledges both of the Cincinnati platform and the Nebraska bill, is the work of Pro-Slavery Disunionists, who are bent exdusively on the establishment of a separate Southern Republic, and are using the weak and pliant Mr. Zuchanan as a tool for this end.

There was a delicious merry-making when Mr. James buchanan came into his federal estate. The Democratic newspapers pronounced everything quiescent and serene. A minority of voters had overcome the majority, and the majority, as in duty bound, would at once sink upon their kneepans, confess their one and promise to sin no more. It was not worth while to estimate the moral opposition-to take into account that sublime expression of the popular intelligence-to note that where men were free, were prosperous, were rich, were well-informed, our present President went beggins for votes. It was nothing that the wealthy and cultivated people of New-England prenounced against him. It was nothing that the Western States, some of them great and some of them destined to be great, followed the New-England exam ple. It was nothing that the Empire-State showered an avalanche of execration upon the Democratic candidate: the person now at the head of the Government complaceatly fancied that success in the

the unfortunates blunder of thinking that if he could occupy the Presidential stool the pervice of the North, the East, the West and the South, would bew down to him. He was by an inscrutable Providence permitted to believe that his election, under the forms of the constitution, was sufficient to actile all the affair of the Republic. The Kansas trouble ended with his advent. The Nicaragua question lapsed when he took the oaths. He foresaw an Administration as peaceful as that of Mr. Munro. He went into his place with prodigious complacency, and considered the storm to be appeased. He squatted himself, like a kind of King Canute, and commanded the wares of conscience and of intellect to be stayed. Unfortunate Canute-Buchanan! You are already spattered, and drenched, and safted.

We suppose that Mr. Buchanan must, by a sort of contagiou during his residence abroad, have been infected by the delusion, which now, after a long interval, like those of hydrophobia, are exhibited. He approves of the unquestioned authority of kings; but he is unmindful of the fact that he has not 100,000 bayonets to back him up. Because he can make postmasters, and collectors, and embassadors, he fancies that he can make the opinion of the people. Because he can make Nathan Clifford a Judge (as the Roman Emperor made his horse Consul) he thinks that he may do what, in his sovereign capacity, he may please to do. Because he has a subservient majority in the Senate, he mistakes the Senatorial tenure, and imagines it to be for life. Because the Democratic partythas been almost uniformly successful in the past, he thinks it must be uniformly inevitable in the future. The poor old man! He is like the Bourbens. He has forgotten nothing, and he has learned nothing. He cannot see that his party, under the influence of a diffused intelligence and humanity, is melting away; that it can no longer count upon the great Presidential vote of New-England, of New-York, of Ohio; that within itself it contains the elements of dissolution. He comes to us almost from a generation past and gone; he comes to us from the imes when Gag Atherton could kick the petitions of Northern constituencies out of the House, and when such humble but honorable remonstrances were huddled under the table of the Senste. He is wedded to the past and insensible to the present. Nothing which he has done since he assumed his high office shows him to be anything setter than a Rip Van Winkle rudely awakened by his setten to the Presidency. Indeed (respect being out of the question), we hardly know whether to pity or to laugh. When the President and his Secretary of State put their "frosty pows" together, it is a

spectacle for gods and men. Do not let us be misunderstood. If we have indulged in lightness of speech, it has been out of no disrespect for ability, patriotism, and long public service; but rather because the mammoth demands of the time have been met in such a mincing and miniken way by the Administration, which seems to be emulous of rivaling its predecessor in catastrophe, and of being the architect of its own ruin. Mr. Buchanan has started, as Mr. Pierce started, with the idea of a perpetual as some religionists indulge in the idea of one eterpal Church. But already the foundations, seemdeep and so stable, are shifting and sliding from under the President. A wise man might stay the wreck; s bold man might delay it; a cunning man might conceal it; but a weak man must (God help him!) go down with the tide. And, sorry we are to say it! the President is weak-hopelessly and helplessly weak. He has been in office for ten months. During that time the Kansas trouble has become more troublesome than ever before. During that time the Nicaragua pirate has made another spasmodic effort. During that time our diplomatic relations with England have been in an unsettled condition. During that time the Utah rebellion has ripened. What has the President done? Nothing, or worse than nothing. He has appointed a Governor of Kansas, and he has turned him out of ofice. He has arrested William Walken, and he has released him. He has held the diplomatic appointments, as a cautious whistplayer holds his trumps, nominating nobody and recalling nobody, although several first-rate powers have sent special embassies to Washington. He has dispatched a gallant little army to flounder through the almost fathomiess snows, to reach Utah or to perish. And he has, to state his most explicit achievement, asked and obtained of Congress a loan of milions upon millions.

We have already alluded to the main moral blunder of the President. He has supposed that by mere dictation le could create public opinion; that he could startle the general mind from its conscientious equanimity by bestowing or withholding a few offices; that Government s a mere game at cards. He does not seem to know that vhile he is sorting, counting, fixing, arranging and balancing, the people are thinking, and, in the most sagacious but disrespectful way, laughing at the botheration of his Excellency. When he looks out of the White-House windows, like that of the younger Weller, his wision is limited." This only can account for the egregious folly of removing Mr. McKeon. This only can be an excuse for the injustice with which Capt. Chatard and Com. Paulding have been treated. In truth, the Administration is anything but settled, and we expect to see it bobbing around until the people setth it for all time. The secret f these saltations is to be found in the fact that the mental weight of the country is against the President. He has peased to put himself in a position antagonistic to the best thought, sentiment and conscience of the land. He is, in fact, an usurper. A mutiny inhis own camp must naturally come first; and it has already come. The murmurs of popular insurrection slready float to us upon every wind. Governments which fondly imagine that they have the bag of Æolus at command, and while inflicting Boreas upon the people can reserve Zephyus for themselves are sure sooner or later to discover their mistake.

We have repeatedly mimadverted upon the extreme mismanagement of the military operations against the Mormons-enimadversions in which we have found ourselves seconded with very remarkable unanimity by journas in every section of the country and of all varietes in politics. But the civil management of this Mormon difficulty has not been less full of blunders than the military management of it. The original appointment of Brigham Young as Governor of the Territory of Utah might perhaps be excused, as matters stood when that appointment was made. The most objectionable feature in the Mormon religion-that of a plurality of wives-was at that time a secret-the doctrine and practice, though charged upon the Mormons, being by them strenuously denied; and, although n Illinois they had given some strong symptoms of present insured success in the future. He made I their disposition to sink the State in the Church, still I

even that feature of their system was as yet but imperfectly apprehended.

By the time, however, that Brigham Young's term of office had expired, the real state of things in Utah had become as well known as it is now. The doctrine of Polygamy had ceased to be a church secret, communicated only to the most advanced disciples. It was now openly avowed and gloried in and defended, not only as authorized and directed by special revelations to the heads of the Mormon hurch, but by the example of the patriarchs and by the authority of the Bible, cited for that purpose with as much boldness and confidence as the doctors and leaders of the Southern churches cite the same authorities in behalf of Slavery. It was also perfectly well known that Brigham Young made his secular authority as Governor entirely subordinate and subservient to the despotic power which he exercised as head of the Mormon church.

Now, if any protest was to be made against these Mormon innovations; if monogamy was to be vindicated as a part of our system, which no Territorial Government, at least, had any power to set aside: if the Constitution and laws of the United States were not to be allowed to be superseded by any theocratic arrangements; above all, if the rights of Gentiles "-as the Mormons denominate everybody not of their faith-to settle in Utah, and to enjoy there all the privileges of citizens, was to be maintained, then was the time to have acted with promptitude and decision. Brigham Young should have been at once superseded by a Governor whose respectability of character and promptitude of action should have been such as to inspire the Mormons with respect, and that Governor ought to have been supported by a corps of Federal officers against whom the Mormons could have had no other ground of complaint except the determination to enforce the laws, and to cause the authority of the United States to be respected. But instead of this, Brigham Young was allowed to hold over, and has done so to the present time, while the character of the inferior officers sent into the Territory has been such as to give the Mormons but too good ground for regarding their appointment as a wrong and an insult. Meanwhile, the Democratic party, with Presi-

dent Pierce at its head, was busy in preaching the

doctrine of the absolute right of the people of the Territories, unrestrained by any interference of Congress, to arrange their domestic institutions in their own way. This doctrine was enthusiastically received in Utah-and not without reason-as polygamy and theocracy if they chow to do so, while, in the example of the Border Rufflaniam countenanced in Kansas, and the system of Lynch law which prevails throughout all the Southern States for the defense of the system of Slavery, the Mormons might see, or think they saw, abundant and superabundant precedent for the system which they introduced to get rid of obstitute and obnoxious Gentiles. If, throughout the entire South, the friends of Fremont might be prevented by force and violence from taking the preliminary steps to get up electoral tickets; if, for attending Fremont Conventions, prominent and respectable Slave States; if citizens of Free States, emigrating to Kansas, might be intercepted in Missouri, robbed of their property and compelled to turn back; if respectable and wealthy citizens of the same State-as in the case of Mr. Park of Parkville-might be driven away upon suspicion of sympathizing with the Free-State men of Kansas; if Northern men, proposing to settle in the State of Virginia, might, upon the charge of hostility to the institution of Slavery, be threatened with violence. and even with death, if they presumed to do so; it is not altogether so surprising that the Mormons, with these precedents before their eyes, might feel encouraged to adopt, to a certain extent, the same system in defense of their peculiar institution, and as a means of preventing the settlement among them, and freeing themselves from the presence of those already there openly hostile, or suspected to be so, to that institution.

That the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, enungreatly encouraged the Mormon leaders in substituting their theocracy in place of the authority of the United States, there cannot be a doubt. Everybody who has followed up the progress of vents in Utah must be well satisfied of that. It is not less certain that the leaving Brigham Young in authority as Governor served to strengthen the Mormons in the idea that they were to be allowed to do as they pleased, while the countenance given by the Government to Border Ruffianism in Kansas inquestionably encouraged them to similar vio-

leaces against the "Gentiles" settled among them. It thus appears that the Government at Washington, both by what it did not do and by what it did do, largely contributed to lead on the Mormons to the position which they now occupy. Should the result be, as there is too much reason to fear, a resistance on the part of the Mormons to the military operations now directed against them, and if that resistance, wrought up to the highest pitch of faraticism and desperation, should end in the massacre of half the men, the starvation of half the women and children, and the desolation by fire and sword of the Mormon settlements, great will be the responsibility of those who suffered the evil to attain a head at which the remedy becomes almost worse than the disease. The flight of seventy thousand people from comfortable homes created by their own industry, the burning of their houses with their own hands to prevent them from becoming the spoil of new occupants, and the scenes of distress and horror that must follow their dispersion among the mountains, is a result not to be looked at with complacency. However glibly and thoughtlessly the extermination of the Mormons may be talked about, when the thing comes to be done it cannot but create a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world.

The situation of Jefferson City, the capital of Misseuri, is such as to fit it for becoming one of the most flourishing towns of the West. Near the center of the State, connected with St. Louis and the East as well by the Pacific Railroad as by the Missouri River, and by that river and its branches with the vast regions of the West; surrounded by a very fertile country and with vast deposits of coal, lead and iron, and forests of magnificent timber in its neighborhood; nothing seems wanting but the right sort of population to render it a thriving seat of trade and manufactures. Looking at the matter in this light, a number of the oldest and most substantial citizens of the State, interested in property in the city and its vicinity, have organized themlimited simply to the growth of trade and manufactures. It included the idea of a University, such as might afford means of education sufficient to as might afford means of education sufficient to as might afford means of education sufficient to as to be hoped that the Commodore complated the sum of the less, history and public opinion justified the one table and will justify the other.

We observe The Atlas intimates that the Commodore "exceeded his instructions" in an optional was made to capturing Walker. The same complaint was made to the fitting out of new expeditions. It is to be hoped that the Commodore complated the land will justify the other.

Albany Journal, selves into a land company for the purpose of invit-

render the city a seat of science and learning no

This generous scheme, designed no. less for the public benefit than for the pecuniary a tvantage of those engaged in it, has had the misfortyme, it appears, to fall under the ban of the ultra Pro-Slavery fanntics who aspire to control the destines of Missouri, not less than those of every other Silve State. They commenced their attack upon & be procuring a Mr. Green of the State Senate to de liver an address, in which he maintained that Slavery is a moral, social, political and religious blessing, and that the agitation against it was a wicked conspiracy of very recent origin. Mr. Green did not allude particularly to the Jefferson City Land Company, but as their scheme looked mainly to filling up the city with a free-labor population, his speech was well understood as a covert attack upon that Shortly after, at an educational Convention held

at Jefferson City, Mr. Gardenhire, the President of

the Company, submitted a plan for establishing there and endowing a State Normal School. This plan was vehemently opposed by a Mr. Merrison, late Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, who went out of his way to make a vehement attack on the Company's University, toward the establishment of which some progress had been made, on the ground that it was an emancipationist institution. As this attack was received with some indications of applause from a part of the audience, indicating a certain degree of hostility toward the Company, Mr. Gardenhire invited his fellow-citizens to meet him in order to give him an opportunity to define his position. In the speech which he delivered on that occasion, and from which, in another column, we give some striking extracts, Mr Gardenhire, though, we take it, himself a slaveholder, and at all events addressing an audience largely composed of slaveholders, made no attempt to pass himself off as a Pro-Slavery man-at least, not according to the confession of faith upon that subject set forth by Mr. Senator Green. Though the object of the Land Company was, primarily, pecuniary profit to its members, he did not affect to deny that it was very well understood that the population they invited would come chiefly from the Free States, and that one of the effects of their coming would be to loosen the grip of Slavery on Missouri. To the denunciations of Mr. Senator Green leveled at "the enemies of Negro Slavery," he calmly replied by showing who those enemies were and with whom the agitation against Negro Slavery began. He quotes for this purpose the Provincial Congress of Georgia, assembled at Savannah on the 18th of January, 1775; the cotemporaneous instructions of the Virginia delegation in Congress, prepared by Mr. Jefferson; resolutions of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, 1774; resolutions drawn by George Mason and adopted at a meeting, presided over by George Washington, of the freeholding inhabitants of Fairfax County, Virginia, July 18, 1774; resolutions of the inhabitants of Culpepper County, Va., July 7, 1774, in which they comptain of the importation of slaves into the colony, "as it obstructs the population of it with free men and useful

Congress to suppress the slave-trade; the testimonies against Slavery of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson, including Jefferson's plan of emancipating and colonizing the negroes, and importing free white laborers to supply their places; the ordinance of 1787; the laws of Congress against the slave-trade; and, finally, the Constitution of Missour itself, and the laws framed under that Constitution, which, in forbidding the introduction of slaves as articles of merchandise, hardly seem to view Slavery in the light of a blessing.

After thus showing with whom the agitation sgainst Slavery originated, Mr. Gardenhire proceeds with no less frankness and boldness to show how much this agitation has of late been promoted by the new positions taken at the South as to the character of Slavery. It is here that our extracts begin. They embrace not only Mr. Gardenhire's opinions upon that subject, but his views also of the natural death-not a violent and sudden one, ciated by Mr. Cass and adopted by Douglas and but by quiet and imperceptible decline-to which catastrophe should be hastened and the patient should perish in convulsions, brought on by the illadvised interference of ignorant, self-willed fanatics, bent upon forcing Missouri into the position of a barrier to the slaveholding States of the South. These extracts we commend to the special attention of our readers.

> Commodore Paulding, in his dispatch to the Government explaining his arrest of Walker, has read the Administration a lecture on the enforcement of the neutrality laws, and has given them an example of decision and promptitude by which, it is to be hoped, they may profit. It has been proved by the experience of the last two years that the machinery of District-Attorneys, Marshals, Courts, Judges and Juries is totally inefficient for the prevention of organized systems of robbery on a large scale, set on foot in our ports against our weak neighbors. Party after party of "outlaws," to use the phraseology of Commodore Paulding, hove within that period "escaped from the vigi-"lance of the officers of Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder." The Commodore's prompt action has, however, abundantly shown that in that clause of the neutrality act giving the Government authority to employ the Navy to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of the country a resource exists that cannot be re-

> It is pretty apparent, from the paragraph in the Commodore's dispatch, in which he refers to the fier of co-operation made to him by the commander of the British seventy-four, the Brunswick, that if he had hesitated to dispose of Walker as he did, the same thing would have been done-as we suggested yesterday-by that British officer. On the principle that, as it is best for every family to wash its own dirty linen, so every nation ought to deal with its own rogues, the Commodore very properly declined any assistance.

The freedom with which this dispatch speaks of Walker and his men as "outlaws and pirates," tends, we may observe, to throw some suspicions on the accounts published at such length in some of our city papers, and derived, it would seem, from Walker himself, as to the Commodore having treated him as an equal and extended to him all the cordiality which he could have bestowed upon a prisoner, not an "outlaw or pirate," but acting under a lawful commission and taken in national warfare. It is to be hoped that the Commodore, having taken the matter in hand with such energy, did not leave it unfinished. The possession of the post at Castillo Rapids and of the Transit steamers,

Job by taking measures to dislodge and capital these as well as the others, since they are is a pa-

Comonfort has taken the declaire stop of a neiling the new Constitution of Mexico which after all the trouble spent in making it, like soe of the French Constitutions, never in fact we into effect even for a single day—and proclaims himself dictator. At the same time he has a solved the Congress sitting under that Constitution proposing, bowever, to call a new one, and to frage a new Constitution. The difficulty with the Costitution thus unceremoniously thrown overbose was, that it was altogether too democratic to an a country like Mexico, torn by factions, disturb by insurrections, and totally destitute of any deep eratic training.

Comonfort, for some time past, has been some under extraordinary powers, but his present more ment frees him from certain restraints under which he still labored, and enables him to act exchairely according to his own discretion. It has been a opinion for some time past freely expressed in the correspondence from Mexico, that we only possible means by which the liberal party could maintain themselves against the oligarchical and clernal for tion was to vest Comonfort with dictatorial pos ers. The only choice seemed to be between estab lishing a dictatorship of their own, and allowing on to be imposed upon them by the other party. The chief reason why this step had not been take months ago is said to have been the moderation of Comonfort, and his unwillingness to assume the responsibility of unlimited power. The arm. upport this movement, and an yet there is no organized opposition against it. The stage to published on Monday, stating that a revolution in broken out at Tacubaya and Vera Cruz against & monfort, was, it seems, a mistake. What actual took place was a declaration of the garrisons o those places in favor of Comonfort's new movemen It is worthy of remark, that, amid all the civil die tractions of which Mexico is the scene, attention i not by any means withdrawn from enterprise of internal improvement. A corps of engineer has recently been engaged in this country to locate definitely the railroad between Vara Oran and the City of Mexico, and the enterprise is said to be in the hands of persons who have abundant means to carry it through. The fact that such an enterprise should be undertaken at this moment, would tend to show that, after all, the internal condition of Mexico is not quite so bad as the accounts published from time to time would lead one to suppose.

Some additional returns of the bogus vote on the ogus Kansas Constitution have been received. These votes would appear to have been cast princi-pally by intrusive voters from Missouri, who, at Leavenworth and probably elsewhere, were allowed to vete on swearing that they were then, at the time of voting, inhabitants of Kansas. The bogus schedule under which this election was held was evidently worded, as we formerly pointed out, with a view to this very fraud. Johnson County is stated to have a Pro-Slavery majority o two thousand, of which thirteen hundred were re turned from the famous Oxford Precinct. Whether these votes were actually given by Missourius who for that purpose stepped across the line, in mediately on which Oxford stands, and swore the selves inhabitants of Kansas, or whether this os return was got up, like the one which Walker ! jected, by the help of an old Cincinnati director does not appear. But of the fact that, under # vote of the 21st, the Lecompton Constitute with Slavery," will go on to Washington, the would seem to be very little doubt.

We observe with pleasure that The Richmi Enquirer of the 29th inst., devotes its leading . torial columns to an excellent review of Rand Life of Jefferson, in which some sound views well set forth, and some interesting extracts f Mr. Randall are given. We are the better qual to speak with commendation of this article i the fact that a good part of it is transferred verbatim from the columns of THE TRI appeared on Friday the 25th inst. We had with leasing anticipations this evidence of a disposition on the part of The Enquirer to return to the true Jeffersonian ideas in politics, which have long been abandoned by the so-called Democracy, but we flatter ourselves are consistently and earnestly upheld by THE TRIBUNE and other Republican journals.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday. The weekly statement 1857. 1856, 1853. Number of inmates in institutions at Ward's Island. 1.967
Number in Marine Hospital. 21 1,419 Total.
Overdraft on Bank, January 1, 1857.
Agaregate Receipts to Dec. 23, 1857.
Receapts since to Dec. 36, for commut
of alien passengers. .2,048 1,537 \$386,562.56 Balance.....

Balance of Commutation Fund...... \$17,636 IS Hupson River Navigation .- As for as the bustness of the steamboat lines connecting this city and Albany is concerned, navigation 'osed on Saturday ast. The Hero came down on Tuesday morning, as reports the ice still very firm and abundant from Albany nearly as far down as Poughkeepsie. This boat, which has been especially fitted up to battle with the ice, and will be run to Albany as regularly as possible during the Winter, succeeded in forcing its way through with unparatively little delay. The Hero left again for Albany last evening, with a full load of freight. The regular steamers, having laid up for the season, wil not be started again till Spring, unless there should be a reliable prospect of an open Winter. Last season navigation closed about the 5th of December.

TEACHERS' PAY-DAY .- The teachers of the Ward Schools are to be paid to-day; the drafts will be ready for the principals this morning at 11 o'clock and it is recommended that they adend at the usual places of payment at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Cox. Paulding.—Hiram Paulding comes honeally by his skill in arresting unlawful expeditions. His father was that celebrated John Paulding, the Poekskill farmer, who was one of the three captors of Major Andre. Hiram was born in Westehester County and early in life entered the Navy, where he has gradually worked his way up through the gradies of Midshipman, Licutenant, Commander and Captain. He has evel been one of the most efficient and valued officers in the service; and Government a short time since in the service; and Government a short time since showed its appreciation of the fact by appointing him to the command of the Home Squadron, which he now

We observe The Atlas infimates that the Commo